

and batteries which could withstand the discharge of the shell and the determination of a rotation speed of the shell which would not require special adaptation in the preparation of the shell. The Americans have achieved this result, but apparently have not handed this over to the English. The Americans have used a plastic covering for the battery which withstands the force of pressure during the motion of the shell.

Grant.

9.7.45.

After his second visit to the Chalk River plant on September 3rd, 1945, Dr. May departed for England. The documents that have been produced reveal that Colonel Zabotin's organization was aware of this departure and that May was instructed to contact a person in London, England. This contact was being organized between Moscow, London and Ottawa.

The following telegrams were exchanged between Zabotin and "The Director" on this matter:-

No. 10458
30.7.45

To Grant
Reference No. 218.
28.7.45

*

Work out and telegraph arrangements for the meeting and the password of Alek with our man in London.

Director. 28.7.45

Grant
31.7.45

244

To the Director,

We have worked out the conditions of a meeting with Alek in London. Alek will work in King's College, Strand. It will be possible to find him there through the telephone book.

Meetings: October 7.17.27 on the street in front of the British Museum. The time, 11 o'clock in the evening. Identification sign:—A newspaper under the left arm. Password:—Best regards to Mikel (Maikl). He cannot remain in Canada. At the beginning of

* Faint type indicates word crossed out in original documents.

September he must fly to London. Before his departure he will go to the Uranium Plant in the Petawawa district where he will be for about two weeks. He promised, if possible, to meet us before his departure. He said that he must come next year for a month to Canada. We handed over 500 dollars to him.

Grant.

11955
22.8.45

To Grant

Reference No. 244.

The arrangements worked out for the meeting are not satisfactory. I am informing you of new ones.

1. Place:

In front of the British Museum in London, on Great Russell Street, at the opposite side of the street, about Museum Street, from the side of Tottenham Court Road repeat Tottenham Court Road, Alek walks from Tottenham Court Road, the contact man from the opposite side—Southampton Row.

2. Time:

As indicated by you, however, it would be more expedient to carry out the meeting at 20 o'clock, if it should be convenient to Alek, as at 23 o'clock it is too dark. As for the time, agree about it with Alek and communicate the decision to me. In case the meeting should not take place in October, the time and day will be repeated in the following months.

3. Identification signs:

Alek will have under his left arm the newspaper "Times", the contact man will have in his left hand the magazine "Picture Post".

4. The Password:

The contact man: "What is the shortest way to the Strand?"

Alek: "Well, come along, I am going that way."

In the beginning of the business conversation
Alek says: "Best regards from Mikel".

Report on transmitting the conditions to Alek.

18.8

Director.

22.8.45

Grant.

The evidence before us does not reveal whether the contact referred to in the above telegram was made.

In February, 1946, while our investigation was in progress, May was arrested in London on a charge of violating the Official Secrets Act. Before being arrested, Dr. May confessed his guilt. His written statement, signed by him, reads as follows:—

About a year ago whilst in Canada, I was contacted by an individual whose identity I decline to divulge. He called on me at my private apartment in Swail Avenue, Montreal. He apparently knew I was employed by the Montreal laboratory and he sought information from me concerning atomic research.

I gave and had given very careful consideration to correctness of making sure that development of atomic energy was not confined to U.S.A. I took the very painful decision that it was necessary to convey general information on atomic energy and make sure it was taken seriously. For this reason I decided to entertain proposition made to me by the individual who called on me.

After this preliminary meeting I met the individual on several subsequent occasions whilst in Canada. He made specific requests for information, which were just nonsense to me — I mean by this that they were difficult for me to comprehend. But he did request samples of uranium from me and information generally on atomic energy.

At one meeting I gave the man microscopic amounts of U233 and U235 (one of each). The U235 was a slightly enriched sample and was in a small glass tube and consisted of about a milligram of oxide. The U233 was about a tenth of a milligram and was a very thin deposit on a platinum foil and was wrapped in a piece of paper.

I also gave the man a written report on atomic research as known to me. This information was mostly of a character which has since been published or is about to be published.

The man also asked me for information about the U.S. electronically controlled A.A. shells. I knew very little about these and so could give only very little information.

He also asked me for introductions to people employed in the laboratory including a man named Veale but I advised him against contacting him.

* *The man gave me 200 ANM some dollars (I forget how many) in a bottle of whiskey and I accepted these against my will.*

Before I left Canada it was arranged that on my return to London I was to keep an appointment with somebody I did not know. I was given precise details as to making contact but I forgot them now. I did not keep the appointment because I had decided that this clandestine procedure was no longer appropriate in view of the official release of information and the possibility of satisfactory international control of atomic energy.

The whole affair was extremely painful to me and I only embarked on it because I felt this was a contribution I could make to the safety of mankind. I certainly did not do it for gain.

As it will be seen, May clearly admits having done what has been revealed by the official documents from the Embassy, namely, the giving of uranium and a written report on atomic research as known to him. He denies having made the pre-arranged contact previously mentioned. The person who contacted him in Montreal and obtained the uranium and other information concerning the atomic bomb has been identified by Gouzenko as being Lieut. Angelov, one of the Secretaries of the Military Attaché. It has also been established by the documents that the amount of money which May received was at least \$700, plus two bottles of whisky.

After having elected to be tried by a jury in London, May, on the day set for his trial, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

After he had pleaded guilty and the United Kingdom Attorney-General had summarized the facts of the case, defending Counsel put in a plea for leniency. In passing sentence Mr. Justice Oliver said:—

Alan Nunn May, I have listened with some slight surprise to some of the things which your learned counsel has said he is entitled to put before me: the picture of you as a man of honour who had only done what you believed to be right. I do not take

* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.

that view of you at all. How any man in your position could have had the crass conceit, let alone the wickedness, to arrogate to himself the decision of a matter of this sort, when you yourself had given your written undertaking not to do it, and knew it was one of the country's most precious secrets, when you yourself had drawn and were drawing pay for years to keep your own bargain with your country — that you could have done this is a dreadful thing. I think that you acted not as an honourable but a dishonourable man. I think you acted with degradation. Whether money was the object of what you did, in fact you did get money for what you did. It is a very bad case indeed. The sentence upon you is one of ten years' penal servitude."

We have no doubt of the importance of the information given by Dr. May on atomic energy; for that purpose we had the advantage of hearing Dr. Cockcroft whose collaboration has been most helpful in the determination of the extent and value of the secret data communicated. This is further dealt with in Section VII.

SECTION III. 14

A2603600

AGATHA CHAPMAN, Ottawa

Miss Chapman was born in England, May 6th, 1907, and came to Canada in 1918. She is a graduate of the University of British Columbia having obtained her Bachelor's Degree in commerce and subsequently in 1931 her Master's Degree. After some intermediate employment she entered the employ of the Bank of Canada in 1940. When testifying before us, while still on the staff of the Bank, she was on loan to the Bureau of Statistics.

The name of Agatha Chapman was first mentioned in evidence by Kathleen Willsher when she deposed that she had met Eric Adams for the first time in 1942 in a study group in Ottawa when Chapman, Adams, and Benning were present. It was Chapman who invited Willsher. The subject under discussion that evening was, "socialist literature, Marxist literature I suppose you would call it." Adams was in charge of the meeting. The group met regularly every three weeks until Adams left for Montreal at the end of 1944. As to the nature of these groups, Willsher testified:—

- Q. Was employment in the government service a qualification for membership in this group?
- A. Not that I know of.
- Q. What was the qualification?
- A. Interest in the same kind of study.
- Q. Interest in Communistic writings and teachings?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And did she (*a mutual friend*) mention any names that you should see, and persons that you should see in order to join the group?
- A. Miss Chapman.
- Q. She mentioned Miss Chapman?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you didn't know her before?
- A. Yes, but not in that connection.
- Q. But you knew her?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You phoned her, or you went to see her?
- A. I think she phoned me.
- Q. And she asked you to join?
- A. She asked me if I would like to go to this study group.

Q. And you accepted?

A. Yes.

Q. She knew you were working in the Office of the High Commissioner?

A. Yes.

Q. She knew Adams was in the Communist Party also?

A. Yes.

Q. And she arranged it so that you and Adams would meet?

A. Yes.

Q. And she kept it secret?

A. I suppose so.

On this same matter Mazerall testified:—

Q. Mr. Mazerall, will you tell us when you first met Fred Rose; tell the Commissioners when you first met Fred Rose?

A. I really cannot give you any date. It was shortly after he was elected the first time, if I remember correctly.

Q. Shortly after he was elected where?

A. To the House of Commons.

Q. And where did you meet him?

A. I believe it was at the home of Miss Agatha Chapman.

Q. In Ottawa?

A. That is correct.

Q. On what street?

A. Somerset Street, I believe; yes, Somerset Street.

Q. And how did you come to go there?

A. It was a meeting of representatives from various study groups who were sympathetic to the Labour-Progressive Party.

Q. Was that the name of the Party at that time?

A. I believe so.

Q. What was the occasion of the meeting?

A. It was to hear Fred Rose give an analysis of the difference in the stand taken by the Labour-Progressive Party and the C.C.F.

Q. And that is the first occasion when you met Fred Rose?

A. To the best of my knowledge it is.

Q. But it was not the first occasion that you had assisted at these meetings?

A. No.

Q. So that would be approximately when?

Q. In 1943, I imagine?

A. Yes, I imagine it would be about that.

Q. And the first meeting at which you assisted, what was decided? Would you explain the nature of those meetings to the Commissioners, Mr. Mazerall?

A. Mainly the study of Marxist philosophy.

Q. What sort of philosophy?

A. Marxist.

Q. To cut it down to the shortest possible description, you considered that was a cell of the Communist Party?

A. You might consider it so.

Q. I want to have your views on that, your honest views, Mr. Mazerall?

A. I really never did consider that I belonged to the Communist Party.

Q. I am not speaking of you; I am speaking of the organization, the study group there.

A. Yes, it might have been.

Q. I want a better answer than that, if it is possible. You say it might; I want to have your views on it.

A. Yes. Well, I think it was; yes.

A. Subsequent to the forming of that group at that time, Durnford Smith joined; then David Shugar, and still later this chap Gordon Lunan.

Q. Would you give us the approximate times when these three groups existed; the periods. Take the first group?

A. The first group would have been from about 1941 to possibly the end of 1941. The next one, through part of 1942 — no, all of 1942, and possibly 1943, and the third one from 1943, I think.

Q. The third one in 1943 until —

A. No; the first one might have gone into 1942, and the second one on into 1943.

Q. And when you met Fred Rose for the first time it was at a meeting of what group?

A. That was at a meeting of the representatives from each of the other groups.

Q. A number of groups?

A. Yes.

Q. Of the three groups?

A. There were more than three groups, actually. I had had personal contact at that time with only two of them, and subsequently with the third one.

Q. The period covered by the third group was from sometime in 1943 down to the present?

A. 1943 or early 1944.

Q. To the present?

A. Yes.

Q. So how many groups were represented when you met Fred Rose for the first time?

A. Four and possibly five.

Q. Were they all groups from Ottawa?

A. Yes.

Q. There is one answer I do not understand. You said you never considered yourself a Communist, although you had been attending these group meetings twice a month since 1941 until sometime in 1945, when it became more irregular. You say you never did become a member of the Party?

A. No. Well, it was a sort of tacit consent, you might say, but there was no official Party, and no official membership.

Q. There was no formal act of your becoming a member?

A. No.

Q. But did you consider yourself a member?

A. Actually I did not.

Q. You were still unconvinced, with all this education you were receiving?

A. I don't think I received very much, frankly. It was primarily — the meetings were primarily to study various books by Karl Marx.

Q. Did you pay a monthly fee?

A. Yes, we did subscribe subsequently to the Labour-Progressive Party.

Q. How much did you pay?

A. I think it was around a dollar or so.

Q. A dollar a month or a dollar a meeting?

A. No, a dollar a month.

Q. To whom did you pay that?

A. To the person who was the secretary of the meeting.

Q. And did you change secretaries at each meeting, or was there a permanent secretary?

A. No, they didn't change at each meeting. It was a more or less permanent secretary.

Q. And you turned in the money then to whom?

A. To the chairman of that group.

Q. Who was —?

A. I believe that was Miss Chapman.

Q. Miss Chapman?

A. I think so.

Q. When you say that representatives of the group attended this Rose meeting, did you actually mean that, or did you mean all the members?

A. No; the same people who would have normally gone to the group meeting if Fred Rose had not been there.

Q. That is, the entire membership of the groups went?

A. No, just the secretaries. Actually it was not necessarily the secretaries; it was some person picked from the group.

Q. Picked by whom?

A. By the group.

Q. To act as a delegate?

A. That is right.

Q. And how many of these central meetings did you attend?

A. Possibly half a dozen.

Q. And where did they take place?

A. All of them at Miss Chapman's.

Miss Chapman in her evidence was not equally frank. She said:—

Q. We might save time, Miss Chapman, if I put this question to you directly; evidence has reached this Commission that you had at your place, and you followed elsewhere, various study groups. Would you mind telling us what you know about that?

A. Since I have been in Ottawa, before I came to Ottawa, I have been in a number of different study groups with different people. The purpose of them was not to study definitely what you call Communism, but to discuss, as I understood it, current affairs and

political ideas in general, or different viewpoints. I have always been interested in that sort of thing, and I have been to various study groups in my own home and other places, too.

Q. All right. How often at your home?

A. Oh, it used to vary, sometimes it would be once a month, or something like that.

Q. During what period of time?

A. Well, ever since 1938.

Q. Ever since 1938, up to what time, up to the present?

A. Up to the present I have had most of them on a very informal basis

Q. Are you still carrying them?

A. Sometimes, but not so much recently.

Q. When did you diminish the number of these meetings?

A. When did I diminish the number of these meetings?

Q. Yes.

A. It depends partly on how busy you are, and how busy other people are, and so on. It is up and down. In the summertime, people do not feel like sitting around and talking.

Q. I gathered from your previous answer that recently you were not as active as in the past, is that what you said, or have I misunderstood you?

COMMISSIONER: That is the impression I got.

COUNSEL FOR WITNESS Mr. Fauteux says that the impression—that is his impression, and that is what I got too, that the frequency of these meetings had decreased.

THE WITNESS Oh no, I am sorry if I gave you that impression, they varied from time to time because it depends on how busy people are, how busy other people are, I did not mean to give the impression that there has been any change in the frequency. There was one group I used to attend a while ago which dropped altogether, some time back.

Q. How many people were in your group?

A. In my group?

Q. In your study group?

A. I have had various study groups, been in various study groups. I have been in various study groups.

Q. How many various study groups have you been in?

A. I could hardly count them.

Q. And at this group did you study Marxism?

A. We would sometimes read some Marxism, but most of our discussions would be on current topics.

Q. I was not asking you about anything else. At these groups I asked you if you would study Marxism?

A. We did sometimes discuss Marxism.

Q. Quite frequently?

A. Sometimes—I do not know what you call frequently. We usually got ourselves so involved in discussions on current developments.

Q. Would you collect any moneys?

A. We would sometimes take collections for special occasions.

Q. For what?

A. We took a collection one time for the Windsor strike.

Q. That is the Ford strike?

A. Yes.

Q. Any other moneys collected for any other purpose?

A. Let us see. We took one for the Aid to Russia at one time, the Canadian Soviet Friendship Council.

Q. Anything else?

A. No; I don't remember any.

Q. Any moneys collected to buy papers or periodicals or books?

A. We would sometimes if somebody was going to Montreal or Toronto—they would get some papers for us.

Q. What papers?

A. We would like to read *National Affairs Monthly*, for instance. You cannot get it—some of us—you cannot get it on the newsstands.

Q. *National Affairs Monthly*; is that a paper or a periodical?

A. It is a magazine.

Q. Who publishes that?

A. I am not sure actually who publishes it. I read it in the Bank of Canada library myself.

Q. What organization is responsible for it?

A. I think it is not the official organ of the Labour-Progressive Party.

Q. But it is an organ, is it?

A. I don't know whether it is an organ. I know people connected with it.

Q All right, Miss Chapman, you are not doing anything. We have the paper here. Any other papers or books?

A. Sometimes they would bring *New Masses*, too, which is a United States paper.

Q *New Masses*, is that also a Communist paper?

A. I believe you would call it Communistic.

Q. Would you call it Communistic?

A. Well, I know it is understood to be Communistic. I do not understand the question, whether I call it Communistic.

Q. I think you understand it well enough. Anything else, now?

A. No.

Q. Miss Chapman, did you hold any office in this study group?

A. No.

Q. Did it have a secretary?

A. It did not have formal officials. It was just an informal group.

Q. Who collected the money?

A. Oh, some individual would take the responsibility of collecting money.

Q. You did sometimes?

A. No, I never have. I don't remember ever collecting it.

Q. Who can you remember as having received money at any time?

A. I suppose it is possible I may have taken some and handed it out. I don't remember because it was on a very informal basis.

Q. I am not asking what you don't remember. Do you remember anybody who received any of these moneys?

A. No, I do not.

Q. And you have spoken of other study groups going back to 1938. Would they be similar to the one you have described of 1945?

A. Along the same sort of line.

Q. And has Poland ever been a member in these groups with you?

A. I don't ever remember him

Q. Mazerall?

A. No.

Q. Just a minute, let me read this to you, Miss Chapman, from Miss Willsher's evidence:

Q. Whose picture is that?

A. Eric Adams

Q When did you meet him?
A At a private meeting; I don't know whether it was his or somebody's else's.
Q When was that?
A I think it is 1942. I don't know, to be exact.
Q In what circumstances?
A In a study group.
Q Who was present?
A Miss Chapman.
Q Who is Miss Chapman?
A She works in the Bank of Canada, or in the Bureau of Statistics.
Q And her full name is Agatha Louisa Chapman?
A Well, Agatha, I do not know the second name.
Q She was working where?
A At the Bank of Canada at the moment. I don't know whether she is in the Bureau as an employee, or the Bank of Canada, but at that time it was the Bank of Canada.
Q Who was she working for in the Bank of Canada?
A I don't know except that Mr. Adams was in her office. I don't know whether he was her direct employer or not.
Q And who was present the night you met Adams?
A Somebody Benning, I think.
Q What is his first name?
A I have forgotten.
Q How old is he, about?
A About thirty.
Q I suggest that his name was James Scotland Benning?
A Scott; that's right.

Q What would you say about that?
A I just do not remember it. I have not any recollection of those three people being at my house.

Q Do you know this gentleman here? (*showing photograph*)
A That is Mr. Fred Rose.
Q How long have you known him?
A I have met him a few times since he came to Ottawa, as I remember it.
Q What year was that?
A I do not remember, when he was elected.

Q How often did you meet Rose?
A Oh, in the course of time he was here, perhaps, half a dozen times.

Q. On what occasion, at your place?

A. He would drop in and have supper, once or twice.

Q. Is that all?

A. Yes, or he would drop in and talk, not necessarily to have supper.

Q. Talk to —?

A. To me.

Q. Anybody else?

A. Or anybody else, anybody else who happened to be there.

Q. Anybody else?

A. I do not remember any specific people, there were different people in and out of my place, and he would talk to anybody who happened to be there.

Q. People who would be invited for that purpose?

A. No.

Q. How many people would be there when he would talk?

A. He did not ever deliver talks. He would just converse.

Q. On what subject?

A. On what is going on in the world, current events, what he thought about the state of Canada, conditions and affairs.

Q. I am exhibiting to you a number of issues of *National Affairs*. That is the periodical you have been referring to, is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. You can find by whom it is published?

A. Yes

Q. The National Committee of the Labour Progressive Party?

A. That is right.

Q. It is very clear, is it not?

A. That is right.

Q. You knew that?

A. When I said it was not the organ I did not know whether it was the official organ, whether it speaks officially or not. I knew it was connected.

Q. And can you read that at page 194:

We did not follow the American example; on the contrary, the Communist Party being outlawed by the King government we established the Labour-Progressive Party with a Marxist programme, and

utilized the possibilities and the widespread progressive sentiment to strengthen our Party and extend its influence.

You knew that, too?

A. I read it there.

Q. I am asking you, do you know that the Labour Progressive Party is the current label for the old Communist Party?

A. I do not think they have made any secret about it.

Q. That is not the question you are asked. Would you answer the questions?

A. Yes, I understand —

Q. You would save a lot of time if you would answer the question directly.

Q. Will you answer the question?

A. Yes, I understand that.

Q. You knew that?

A. I know it, yes.

Q. You knew it since when?

A. Oh, I do not remember when I knew that.

Q. But it has always been to your knowledge?

A. It was my understanding.

Q. And to make it clear, Miss Willsher testified here when she was asked what qualification was needed to belong to any of these groups, especially the one she was with, the group to which you belonged yourself;

Q. What was the qualification?

A. Interest in the same kind of study

Q. Interest in Communistic writings and teachings?

A. Yes.

Is that right?

A. That is putting it more specifically.

Q. Were there regular dues collected in these study groups?

A. No.

Q. We have information that some were requested to pay \$1.00 a month?

A. No.

Q. Were there any sorts of contributions?

A. Not where I was. As I described, there were special contributions for special occasions. Sometimes we would decide we would like to take up some money, as I gave an example, for the Windsor strike, and we might take it up over a period of months.

Q. Did you ever pay a due or fee or anything of that kind to the Communist Party or Labour-Progressive Party?

A. No.

Q. Or any organization in connection with it?

A. No.

Q. Or for the support of any of its objects?

A. Pardon?

Q. Or for the support of any of its objects?

A. That is such a broad definition I find it very hard to say whether or not. I might have given money to the Red Cross organization which is in support of the war, and is in support of the Red Cross.

Q. I see. I will take that answer.

Q. Now, what other groups besides the one you have described did you belong to?

A. What other group?

Q. Yes, what other groups? You have the names of certain persons belonging to one group and you stated you belonged to several groups?

A. At different times.

Q. What are the other groups?

A. Well, a while ago there was a group or a couple of study groups here called the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order. I was connected with it, and we used to have discussion groups.

Q. What else?

A. I belonged to the Canadian Soviet Friendship Council. I am on the executive.

Q. What else?

A. Those are all that have any formality that I can think of now. I belong to the Ottawa Public Affairs Council.

Miss Chapman's attention was also called to the following evidence given by Mazerall

Q. You have me a little confused there, Mr. Mazerall. I understood that the meetings at Miss Chapman's were meetings of the secretaries of the various groups?

A. That is correct.

Q. How many groups?

A. Possibly five, at the outside.

Q. Then at the Rose meeting, how many groups were represented?

A. The same five. I believe it was five; it may have been four or six, I couldn't say definitely; and that is all.

Her answer was:—

A. I do not remember it at all.

Q. You deny it?

A. I do not remember it at all. I have no recollection of it. Mr. Mazerall has been at my house, but I have no recollection of a meeting of secretaries of groups at which he was at my house.

Q. Would you suggest that Mazerall is not telling the truth then?

A. As I say, I want to go on record as having no recollection of any meeting of secretaries of groups that Mr. Mazerall was at at my house or anybody else.

Q. Would you have any reason to suggest that Mazerall is not telling the truth there?

A. I do not know.

Nightingale had also testified:—

Q. You told us yesterday that you attended some study groups?

A. Yes.

Q. I believe with Communist leanings, to put it as you did, in Ottawa? Where did you attend these meetings?

A. It was at some house out toward Holland Avenue. I don't know the direction, and I don't know the streets.

Q. Always at the same place?

A. I think so. It was only two or three times.

Q. I thought yesterday you said you were going to various places?

A. I don't really know.

Q. But on Holland Avenue?

A. It was not on Holland; it was on one of those little streets near Holland.

Q. You do not know where it is?

A. No, I don't know Ottawa very well.

Q. Who showed you the place?

A. I went out in a car.

Q. The street car?

A. No, an automobile.

Q. Who was driving the car?

A. Agatha Chapman drove me out.

Q. She is the one who brought you there?

A. Yes.

This evidence being put before Miss Chapman she was asked -

Q. Do you remember that?

A. It is quite possible I may have taken him visiting to some house out there; I do not remember it as you describe it.

Q. Not as I described it, but as he describes it, because I quoted the evidence given by the witness, and you say you do not remember?

A. I do not remember taking him to Communist study groups.

Q. Well, did he — may I take it, Miss Chapman, that as to these parts of the evidence of Miss Willsher which were read to you, of Nightingale, of Mazerall, which refer to study groups, Communism, at your house, that you say that you do not remember?

A. How should I answer that?

COUNSEL FOR WITNESS: I do not know.

THE WITNESS: I have not denied.

Kathleen Willsher testified that it was Chapman who arranged with her for meetings with Adams on street corners in Ottawa in 1945 after Adams had been transferred to Montreal. Adams drove in his car to Ottawa and picked up Willsher on the street and on these occasions she communicated to him confidential information obtained in the course of her work in the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. She said -

A. I didn't contact him, Miss Chapman just told me he was coming, and she apparently did the contacting.

Q. She told you he would be in his car at a certain place at a certain time?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were to be there?

A. Yes.

It was Chapman also who arranged with Willsher for Willsher to go to Montreal to see Adams. Willsher's evidence is:—

Q. Why did not Adams make his own arrangements to meet you on the street corner?

A. I don't know. He didn't.

Q. Were you requested to meet him in Montreal at all?

A. Yes, last September.

Q. In September of ...?

A. 1945.

Q. How did you know that you were requested to go there?

A. Miss Chapman told me.

Q. What did she tell you?

A. She said he would like to see me during September, towards the end of September.

Q. For what purpose?

A. Just to ask me a few things, I suppose. She said he was going away, so would I try to see him before the end of September.

Q. She said he was going away?

A. Yes

Q. Where?

A. She didn't say where. She said he wouldn't be in Montreal. I suppose that's it; it would be somewhere distant from here.

It is not surprising, in view of the evidence given by Miss Chapman and quoted above, that on this subject she should give the following typical evidence. She will not deny. She "does not remember".

Willsher had said:—

Q. You told us that Adams left Ottawa for Montreal around 1944?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you meet him thereafter?

A. He came to Ottawa sometimes.

Q. How often?

A. About three or four times, as far as I can remember.

Q. Four or five times?

A. No, I think three or four times. I don't remember.

Q. And how would you get in touch with him then?

A. Miss Chapman told me he was coming.

Q. Every time?

A. Yes.

Q. She would phone you?

A. Yes, or if I happened to see her anywhere.

Q. Or if you would meet her?

A. Yes.

Q. Tell us exactly what procedure was followed?

A. She would telephone, or tell me if she happened to see me somewhere.

Q. Miss Chapman would telephone you and tell you she had to see you somewhere?

A. No. She might telephone me and tell me that he was coming, or she might meet me somewhere in the normal course of events and tell me.

Q. That Adams was coming?

A. Yes.

Q. And then?

A. I would arrange to meet him.

Q. How would you arrange to meet him?

A. He usually was driving, and he would just pick me up.

Q. That is the way the meeting would take place, but how did you arrange to meet him, through whom? How would you contact him?

A. I didn't contact him, Miss Chapman just told me he was coming and she apparently did the contacting.

Q. She told you he would be in his car at a certain place at a certain time?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were to be there?

A. Yes.

Chapman's evidence is as follows:—

Q. Do you know this gentleman here? (*showing photograph*)

A. Yes, Mr. Eric Adams.

Q. . . . — how long have you known him?

A. I knew him because he worked in the Bank of Canada when I was coming in.

Q. You met him very often?

A. No.

Q. Yes?

A. I got to know him better when we were both working for National Selective Service, under great pressure, and I saw quite a lot of him at that time.

Q Did you ever meet him at your place?

A He has been to my place once or twice

Q Once or twice altogether?

A Not many times.

Q About how many times a month?

A Not as often as once a month, certainly.

Q Do you remember a trip by Miss Willsher to Montreal?

A She has been in Montreal a number of times.

Q How do you know that?

A She would tell me she had gone down for a week-end.

Q Why would she tell you?

A Well, she has this mutual friend, for one thing.

Q Who is the mutual friend?

A Helen _____

Q Did you say Miss Willsher told you very often she was going to Montreal?

A I do not remember. I just remember occasionally she would say she had been there

Q How often would that be?

A Oh, very seldom

Q All right. How often would that be? How many times?

A I cannot remember any specific occasion. When you asked me if she had ever told me she had been there I know she has been there, but I cannot remember when.

Q Or that she was going there? Did you know she was going?

A I imagine she must have told me sometimes she was going, but I do not remember that either specifically in regard to specific questions.

Q Miss Chapman, my question was not limited to what Miss Willsher may have told you. I asked you if you knew she was going to Montreal on occasions.

A I cannot deny that because I think it is very likely she did tell me at some particular times but as I say I do not remember any specific occasions. I could not give you dates or how many times or anything else because as far as I was concerned it is very unimportant to me if she went to Montreal or did not.

Q. Did you arrange any meetings between Miss Wilsher and Eric Adams?

A. I have not any recollection of having done so.

Q. Well, the memory of Miss Wilsher is better than yours. She says . . . referring to these meetings, she said you had arranged

Q. Did you tell Miss Chapman; of course, Miss Chapman —

A. She knew because she arranged it.

A. I do not remember that at all.

Q. You do not remember having arranged any meetings between Miss Wilsher and Eric Adams?

A. No.

COMMISSIONER: Since Adams left?

COUNSEL: While Adams was in Ottawa first.

A. I do not remember that at all. Since I knew them both they might very well have seen each other with me at any particular time but I do not remember arranging any specific meeting.

Q. Did you relay any message or messages to Miss Wilsher in connection with any meeting between Miss Wilsher and Adams?

A. I do not remember having done so.

Q. You do not deny that you may have?

A. I cannot remember having done so at all.

Q. You do not deny that you may have?

COUNSEL FOR WITNESS: I suggest, Mr. Commissioner, you have the witness' answer, she does not remember.

COMMISSIONER: I have not got the witness' answer. If the witness answered that question I will take it, but I did not hear the answer to my question.

Q. I asked you if you deny that you had?

A. I answered that by saying I have no recollection of having done so.

Q. That is the same answer you made before. I will put it this way. If Miss Wilsher says you did and that she kept an appointment or appointments with Adams on messages from you would you deny that?

A. Well, I told you I cannot remember. When you say Miss Wilsher said so —

Q. Yes, and the question is, if Miss Wilsher says that do you deny it?

A. I think Miss Wilsher is wrong.

Q. Do you deny it? Will you deny it?

A. Specifically I do not remember.

Q. That is as far as you will go?

A. Yes.

Miss Willsher's evidence was:—

A. He usually was driving and he would just pick me up.

Q. That is the way the meeting would take place, but how did you arrange to meet him, through whom? How would you contact him?

A. I didn't contact him, Miss Chapman just told me he was coming, and she apparently did the contacting.

This was put to Miss Chapman as follows:—

Q. What do you say about that?

A. I do not remember that at all.

Q. You deny that?

A. I do not remember. I have no recollection of it at all.

Q. Do you deny what Miss Willsher said?

A. If not remembering it is denying it then I deny it. I have not any recollection of it.

Willsher had also said: -

Q. What did she tell you?

A. She said he would like to see me during September, towards the end of September.

Q. For what purpose?

A. Just to ask me a few things, I suppose. She said he was going away, so would I try to see him before the end of September.

Q. She said he was going away?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. She didn't say where. She said he wouldn't be in Montreal I suppose that's it; it would be somewhere distant from here.

Q. And he wanted to see you in Montreal?

A. Yes.

This was also put to Chapman as follows:—

Q. What do you say to that, Miss Chapman?

A. I do not remember that at all.

We do not believe that the recollection of this witness was as faulty as she suggests. The following evidence of Willsher is significant.

Q. Did Miss Chapman know what was the purpose of your seeing Adams?

A. I don't know.

Q. Oh?

A. I don't know at all. I don't think so.

Q. Why would she take the trouble of phoning you when Adams was coming if she didn't know it was for the purpose of conveying information?

A. Well, she probably knew, she might have known, and she might not have known what sort of information.

Q. She knew you were working in the Office of the High Commissioner?

A. Yes.

Q. She knew you were in the Communist Party?

A. Yes.

Q. She knew Adams was in the Communist Party also?

A. Yes.

Q. And she arranged it so that you and Adams would meet?

A. Yes.

Q. And she kept it secret?

A. I suppose so.

Q. You hoped so?

A. I should think so.

We think that Willsher, and also Adams, knowing the nature of the operations upon which they were engaged, did not choose as their contact a person who did not know what was on foot and who would therefore be naturally curious, but one who knew all about what was going on and was to be trusted by reason of holding the same views and sympathies as they, and holding such a responsible position in the pyramid of study groups or cells. The evidence discloses also the close association of Chapman with Lunan, Shugar, Gerson, Durnford Smith, Poland and Boyer, as well as with Adams, Nightingale, Benning, Mazerall, Rose and Willsher. With the knowledge of what these people were engaged in we think that Chapman did not assist in furthering the surreptitious meetings between Adams and Willsher, without knowing their object. Her own evidence describes her association with all these people. We think her conduct should be considered in the way prescribed by the Official Secrets Act 1939.

By section 3 (2) it is provided that

it shall not be necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, and, notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State.

Section 9 enacts that any person who "*solicits or incites or endeavours to persuade another person to commit an offence or aids or abets or does any act preparatory to the commission of an offence under this Act*" is himself guilty of an offence under the Statute. We think the evidence before us is sufficient to support a conclusion that Agatha Chapman aided in the communication by Willsher to Adams, knowing the nature of the operations in which these persons were engaged.

We add one further comment on the evidence of this witness as illustrative of the way in which her mind works, or rather of the way in which she endeavoured to conceal the way in which it actually worked. When asked what kind of a newspaper the *Clarion* was she said "It is a left-wing newspaper I understand". Then when asked "What do you mean by 'left-wing'" she said "I cannot define the term 'left-wing'". Then when asked "What do you understand by it" she replied "Another word that people use in connection with it is 'Progressive' but again how do you define the word 'Progressive'?"

Being required by Order in Council P C. 411 to "inquire into and report upon which public officials and other persons in positions of trust or otherwise have communicated, directly or indirectly, secret and confidential information, the disclosure of which might be injurious to the safety and interests of Canada to the agents of a foreign power, and the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding such communications", we report that in our opinion Chapman was a party to the communication by Willsher and Adams of such information.

SECTION III. 15

OF 603489

[FREDA LINTON, Montreal and Ottawa]

As referred to elsewhere in this report, Colonel Zabotin's note-book contained entries made by him of information on the espionage organizations operated by Sokolov and Koudriavtzev, existing on Zabotin's arrival in this country in June, 1943. Part of these notes reads as follows:—

Prior to Re-organizationDirector Davie1. Fred—director of corporation.

Previously worked at the neighbours, up to 1924.

In May-June 1942 came to Davie with a proposal to help. Davie checked up on Fred through New York (Molier). The neighbours proposed to make use of Fred. After this, in 1942 in September, Fred contacted Davie on instructions from Molier. Molier was sent to work in Ottawa, for organizing the work. (At the present time on the electoral lists to Parliament in Quebec.)

Fred's WorkGroup in Montreal (activists)1. Grav

Jew. Head of a section of the Directorate for securing war materials for the Allies. Taken on to the work on 1.9.42. He works well. Gives materials on shells and cannons (on films).

2. Green PE.709568.

Works in the administration of the Tank plant "Locomotive" in Montreal. Assistant to the superintendent of the section on contracts. A key position. Gives information on the numbers of tanks being delivered—only.

3. Professor

Frenchman. Noted chemist, about 40 years of age. Works in McGill University, Montreal. Is the best of the specialists on VV on the American

Continent. Gives full information on explosives and chemical plants. Very rich. He is afraid to work. (Gave the formula of RDX, up to the present there was no evaluation from the boss.)

Gave about OV.

1. Gini—(Jew) Auxiliary Group)

~~The Eng. Chem.~~ Owner of a drug store. He provided a place for photography. He has a photo-laboratory.

There are working at his place:

(a) Golia, a young artist, works in the photographic studio.

Contact

1. Freda

Jewess. Works as a fellow-worker in the International Labour Office.

A lady-friend of the Professor.

2. Galya

A housewife. Occupies apartment adjoining that of Davie. Her husband works as a merchant. Is establishing contact with Fred. After the reorganisation she was a contact with Gray.

Nobody in the group knows Leon.

Davie's wife was the contact between Leon and Davie. Galya was at times connected with her.

"Davie" is Sokolov "Fred" is Fred Rose. "Moher" was a Soviet Consul in New York. "The neighbour" is the Soviet secret police, the N.K.V.D. "Gray" is H. S. Gerson. "Leon" is Koudriavtzev. We have not been able to identify "Green" and a tentative identification of "Galya" is too uncertain for us to report definitely. "Freda" calls herself Freda Linton but appears to be known also as Freda or Fritzie Linden. Her name was originally Lipchitz later changed to Linton and she was born in Montreal on March 6th, 1916, of Polish parentage.

It is reasonably plain that "Freda" was not communicating information herself, but was a "contact" or medium through whom information was received from various agents and funnelled through Fred Rose or otherwise to the Embassy.

* Faint type indicates word crossed out in original documents.

As to this woman Dr. Boyer gave the following evidence:

Q. Then I show you Exhibit 163, (*a photograph of Linden*).
Do you know who that lady is?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known her?

A. Fred Rose came to our house one night with her. I remember that it was Christmas Eve; I think it was 1941.

Q. 1941?

A. Or 1942; I am not sure which.

Q. At that time was Fred Rose in circulation?

A. Oh, it must have been after that, then.

Q. It must have been after the Labour Progressive Party was formed, or would it be before?

A. Well, it must have been after it was formed, or at least after his reappearance.

Q. Did he reappear before the Toronto Convention, do you know?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. He did, even though the Communist Party was banned?

A. Yes, but those Communist members of the Communist Party were released.

Q. After Russia came into the war; is that it?

A. I don't remember exactly when it was, sometime, I think, before the Labour-Progressive Party was formed.

Q. So that at some time around that period he came to your house with Miss Linden?

A. Yes.

Q. It is Miss Linden, is it not; not Mrs.?

A. As far as I know, it is Miss Linden.

Q. And what was the purpose of that visit?

A. Merely social.

Q. Did you see her again after that?

A. Yes, I have seen her a few times on the street, because she worked in the International Labour Office, which is on McGill campus.

Q. Was she ever in your house again?

A. No.

Q. Did you have occasion to meet her after that introduction to her at your house?

A. No. I beg pardon?

Q. Did you have occasion to meet her after the interview with her at your house? The time Fred Rose brought her to your house?

A. I met her on the street, yes.

Q. But other than just meeting on the street, did you have occasion to talk to her?

A. Just casually on the street.

Q. Do you know what her political leanings were?

A. Well, I assumed what they were, since she was with Fred Rose.

Q. Did she ever say anything in your hearing which would lead you to form an opinion, apart from the company she was keeping?

A. I don't remember what she said that night she came to our house, but she may have. I don't remember.

Q. But you distinctly catalogued her in your own mind as a Communist?

A. Definitely.

Q. And did you know of her as doing any other work than what she was doing in the International Labour Office?

A. No.

Q. Do you know anything of her as a means of transmitting information?

A. No.

Q. Or a contact?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever know of her by any other name than Freda Linden?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear her called Fritzie?

A. No.

Q. Then still reading from the same record, there is a reference to Freda, who is described as a Jewess who works as a co-worker in the International Bureau of Labour, and as a lady friend of the Professor. "The Professor" is the name that they used to cover you, do you see? Could there be any other Freda that you know than Freda Linden, who could be described as a friend of yours?

A. No.

Q. And have you told us all about your meetings with her, the way you met her?

A. Yes.

Q. And the contacts you had with her?

A. Yes.

Q. There is nothing further you can add to throw any light on why this statement would be made?

A. No.

Benning also knew her. He was shown a photograph of Linton, and deposed as follows:—

Q. Does the name "Freda" mean anything to you?

A. Yes, that is her name; Freda.

Q. Freda Linton?

A. The second name I was never informed of. That is Freda.

Q. Your idea is that at one time she was Fred Rose's secretary?

A. That, I think, was the information that was given to me.

Q. Did you ever hear her called "Fritzie"?

A. No, sir.

Q. And did you ever have any conversation with her, meet her personally?

A. I think it is conceivable I met her at a cocktail party in Montreal, in the days of the left wing circling, but I wouldn't say positively either yes or no.

It was established that this woman was formerly in the employ of the National Film Board at Ottawa and also in the International Labour Office, in Montreal.

On being shown her photograph Gouzenko testified that he had met her in the home of Major Sokolov in Ottawa in the fall of 1943 and that the following day Sokolov had written Zabotin concerning material he had received from Freda.

It has proved impossible to subpoena Linton. She is reported "out of town." The officer who endeavoured to serve her on May 12, 1946, reported as follows:—

"Regarding the subpoena which was issued for Freda Linton of 109 Laurier Avenue, West, Montreal, it has as yet been impossible to serve same on her. In this connection, I wish to inform that upon calling at the aforementioned address at approximately 6:30 p.m. of the 12th instant I was informed by the subject's sister that Freda Linton is presently out of town, and it is not known when she is

expected to return. I was informed by her sister that Freda left for unknown destination about two weeks ago taking all her belongings along with her, and she has not heard from her sister."

The inference is obvious.

In a note-book containing entries in the handwriting of Lieutenant Colonel Motinov there is the following item relating to Freda Linton.—

Professor.

Research Council—report on organization and work.

Freda to the Professor through Grierson.

As to this Gouzenko testified:—

Q. This will be Exhibit No. 37, and I will read you a translation and ask you to say if it is correct.

"Professor. Research Council—report on the organization and work. Freda to the Professor through Grierson."

A. That is right.

Q. Who is Grierson?

A. From the documents which I have read I have assumed that that is Grierson of the Canadian Film Board, chairman of the National Film Board.

Q. That is the Canadian National Film Board?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the meaning of that "I reda to the Professor through Grierson"?

A. I understand that they wished to appoint Freda to work with the Professor, through Grierson. I want to explain.

Q. Yes, I would like you to explain that.

A. The work that Freda was doing in the Film Board was not satisfactory to Moscow. Therefore they asked Colonel Zabotin to place her in some more important department. Therefore it looks as if Colonel Zabotin was to place Freda to work with the Professor, using Grierson's influence to get her into the position.

Q. So Freda, who has not been identified yet, is a person who lived in Ottawa?

A. I understand yes.

Q. And had worked for the National Film Board?

A. The last time; yes.

Q. But do you know if she changed her position?

A. From telegrams, I understand yes, she changed.

Q. And she went to work, after she left the Film Board, where?

A. At first I understand from telegrams she was working in the International Labour in Montreal, and then in the National Film Board.

Q. But Colonel Zabotin was not satisfied with her work at the National Film Board, and he could obtain nothing, so he suggested that she should work somewhere else?

A. Yes, in scientific work.

Q. And that she would be helped to get that new position by Grierson?

A. I understand so from this.

Q. And do you know if she got this new job?

A. No, I don't know.

In a diary found in the possession of M. S. Nightingale who is reported on elsewhere in this Report, there was a list of names, addresses and telephone numbers including those of Durnford Smith, Scott Benning, Agatha Chapman, David Shugar and Bert Hughes. There was also the following entry:—

Fritzie Linden, Grierson's Secreta.

Nightingale identified the photograph of Freda Linton as the same person he knew as "Fritzie Linden".

Linton was, as Nightingale's note says, the secretary of John Grierson, Film Commissioner of the National Film Board. Grierson testified

Q. I am showing you a photograph. Do you recognize that person?

A. It is Freda Linton. She was my secretary for about a year.

Q. When you say "my secretary" that is when you were with the Film Board, was it?

A. This would be about then, but I think the Linton girl went with me to W.I.B., but I wouldn't say for a year, I think she was with me for about six months.

Q. I am not quite clear, Mr. Grierson. Had she been with you in the Film Board?

A. That would need to be established, it was just about that period, but I merely associate her with my office for about six months.

Q. At the time you went to W.I.B. you also retained your connection with the Film Board, did you?

A. Yes, indeed.

Q. You might explain to the Commission what those two positions were, and approximately the times you held them?

A. I became acting Film Commissioner along about the end of 1939. That position was maintained—I took it only two or three months at a time, but in 1941, when the Motion Picture Bureau was taken over by the Film Board, I became the first properly appointed Film Commissioner. It is a three year appointment, under the Films Act. In 1942 the Wartime Information Board was in a bit of a mess, and I was invited to succeed Vining as general manager. The authorities both offices are maintained, in one case under the National Film Board, which is the administrative body or authority, directly under Parliament, and the authority of the second, the Wartime Information Board, is a Board set up for war purposes. The National Film Board, of course, is a continuing authority.

Q. Are you connected with either of those now, or have you left the government service?

A. No, I retired on V-J Day.

Q. This photograph I show you is a copy of Exhibit 163, the original of which is in use in another court at the present time, and you recognize this?

A. Yes, indeed.

Q. As Freda Linton?

A. Yes.

Q. How long was she your secretary?

A. I should say no more than six months.

Q. Now, let us come back to Exhibit 37. This, then, means Freda Linton to Professor Boyer through Grierson, and the evidence is that that is not a cover name, but you are identified by name and by occupation. The suggestion is, the evidence is, that Freda Linton, who was an agent of the Russian organization, was intended to be placed out of the Film Board in which she was working, the Film Board offices, in National Research to work with Raymond Boyer, and that her move was to be made from the Film Board through your good offices so that she could get into National Research.

A. Uh-Uh.

Q. That is the evidence before the Commission. Can you throw any light on it?

A. I must say it is the most sterile document in this sense, that the Linton girl asked for no offices and no services in that matter. I merely think of her now as an ambitious girl who certainly wanted to get on in terms of the Film Board.

Q. But was that ever suggested to you, that she wished to change from the work that she was doing?

A. Only to get a better job inside the organization.

Q. That is inside—

A. The Film Board.

Q. Was Miss Linton still your secretary up to V-J Day?

A. Oh, no.

Q. When did she leave?

A. I think she belonged to about the 1942 period.

Q. Back in 1942?

A. Or 1943 at the latest.

Q. Then where did she go, from being your secretary?

A. She was promoted to a job in our Distribution Branch, not a high job, a junior distribution job connected, I think, with American circulation.

Q. And is she still holding that position?

A. To my knowledge, I don't know of her leaving.

Q. Just let me repeat the theory behind this. The evidence shows that this is what was intended that Freda Linton had not the opportunity in the Film Board to be a great deal of use to an organization such as Zabotin's. They thought that she might be more useful for them if they could get her into the National Research Council in some way. The idea was to get her out of the Film Board into the National Research Council, where she could be a contact with Raymond Boyer, and that that could be done through your good graces.

A. It is a presumption, I take it, on the part of the Russian Embassy, or somebody there, that I would be of service to them?

A. Yes.

A. The basis of the presumption, I say, is not very considerable.

Q. That is another thing I want you to help us on, if you can. Did you yourself know Zabotin?

A. I have met Zabotin once.

Q. And did you know Motinov?

A. No. You mean his assistant?

Q. Yes.

A. No.

Q. Sokolov?

A. No.

Q. Did you know any of the officials of the Russian Embassy at all?

A. Yes, of course I knew the Ambassadors. I am only talking of meeting people in the usual diplomatic level.

Q. Quite.

A. I knew Zhevchenov, the TASS man. I liked Pavlov, he is the only person I had any kind of personal interest in. That is the boy who is still here, I think, is he, the First Counsellor?

Q. He is acting as Secretary, I think.

A. The only person I knew really was Pavlov.

Q. Just casting your mind back, can you recall any of those men even intimating to you or suggesting to you that they would like to have somebody—

A. All I can say is that the Russians, as far as I am concerned, were correct.

Q. Were correct?

A. Yes. I had no reason to associate them with anything like that.

Q. Then let me put another question to you. We are trying to find answers to these things. Did you ever have an inquiry from anybody in the National Research Council as to whether Miss Linton could be used in any type of their work?

A. No. I just don't associate Linton with any National Research Council reference.

Q. Did you know a woman named Agatha Chapman?

A. No.

Q. Then it comes down to this, I take it, Mr. Grierson, that this entry which I have shown to you, Exhibit 37, is something that you cannot make any suggestion on that you think might be helpful to the Commission?

A. I am afraid not, sir.

Q. You cannot make any suggestion at all, that is what you mean?

A. I mean it has no reference to me that I can think of, either through Linton or directly.

There is additional evidence as to the activity of Freda. In the same book in which the last-mentioned entry was, there is also the following:—

To Debouz

Steinberg—"Berger". 4133

Debouz is to tie up with Berger and depending on the circumstances is to make a proposal about work for us or for the corporation. Contact in Washington with Debouz's person. To work out arrangements for a meeting and to telegraph. To give out 600 dollars. If Debouz should be unable to go to U.S.A. then there should be a letter from Debouz to Berger containing a request to assist the person delivering the letter to Berger.

12.5.45 22 00 St. Patrick Cumberland.

"St. Patrick and Cumberland" is a street corner in Ottawa.

This outlines a plan under which Fred Rose is to contact "Berger" (Steinberg) who was then in Washington, with a proposal that Steinberg "work for us or for the corporation". "The corporation" is the cover name for the Communist Party. As appears below, the contact was made and Freda was the emissary.

Gouzenko testified:—

Q. Who is Steinberg, do you know?
 A. That is a scientist in the United States.
 Q. How did you learn that?
 A. In previous telegrams.
 Q. Is it the real name of the man or is it a cover name?
 A. It is the real name.
 Q. Do you know anything more about him than that?
 A. Yes; there were further telegrams about him.
 Q. Did you ever hear him discussed by Zabotin or Notnov or any of the others in the Embassy?
 A. There were telegrams which were written by Colonel Zabotin.
 Q. So of your own knowledge, it all comes from telegrams?
 A. Yes.
 Q. "Berger" then is the cover name for Steinberg?
 A. That is right.

COMMISSIONER. I suppose that there is no doubt that where we use time recorded as it is here, for instance, "2200", that this means 10 p.m., as the witness understands it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that is 10 p.m.

COUNSEL

Q. In Russia do you compute the day on the basis of twenty-four hours?

A. Yes.

Q. You take it from one to twenty-four hours?

A. Yes.

Q. So as the Commissioner points out, 2200 would be—"

A. 10 p.m.

Q. Do you know in what city in the United States Steinberg lives?

A. No.

A. In the telegrams which Colonel Zabotin sent to Moscow he described him as a scientist who was a friend of Debouz. . . .

Q. Do you know if Debouz went to Washington, or was it his friend who made the contact with Steinberg?

A. In later telegrams that were sent it was pointed out that Debouz's man had handed over Steinberg to the Military Intelligence in Washington.

Q. That is the Russian Military Intelligence in Washington?

A. Yes.

Q. And the contact was to be made in Washington?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Through the officials of the Russian service?

A. Yes.

Q. So Debouz did not go himself, it was his man who made the contact in Washington?

A. This telegram to which I refer was sent much later, and it was not indicated whether Debouz had made the contact, but the contact was established.

Q. Do you know the name or the cover name of Debouz's man in Washington?

A. No, but in the telegram that reported the handing over of Berger, it mentioned that it was done through Freda. It was not a contact, it was handing over.

Steinberg had previously worked in Canada, and he and "The Professor" (Boyer) had become close friends. Boyer said:—

Q Then here is a letter, Exhibit No. 177, which appears to have been written by two people, one Arthur and the other Edith. From whom was that letter received, Dr. Boyer?

A Arthur and Edith Steinberg.

Q Who is Arthur Steinberg?

A He is an American geneticist who came to Montreal to teach genetics, I think in 1940 or 1941. However, I did not meet him until 1942 when we became close friends. We moved to where he and his wife lived. He left Canada in June, 1944, and went to a job with the American Navy, a research job, and he has been in Washington ever since.

Q Is he a Communist?

A I do not know; he has never said so. I know he has certain sympathies.

Q He is sympathetic to the Communists?

A Yes.

It would appear to us that Freda, Boyer, Steinberg and Rose well understood one another.

Being required by the terms of Order in Council P.C. 411 to "inquire into and report upon which public officials and other persons in positions of trust or otherwise have communicated, directly or indirectly, secret and confidential information, the disclosure of which might be injurious to the safety and interests of Canada to the agents of a foreign power, and the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding such communications", we think that Linton was used by Rose as a "contact" in his operations for the Russians in obtaining and communicating information from secret and confidential sources. The flight of Linton is, in our opinion, as significant as that of Sam Carr. The reasons are doubtless the same in both cases.

SECTION III. 16
[EMMA WOIKIN, Ottawa]

PF 125 .087

Among the materials brought away from the Embassy by Gouzenko was a mailing list of documents sent by Zabotin to "the address of The Director", in Moscow, dated in ink January 3. The list itself was typed on a mimeographed form, and the latter was headed "LIST OF MATERIALS SENT", with a blank space for the day and month followed by the mimeographed figures "1944". From the dates of various documents listed in it, this list was evidently made out in January, 1945. As Woikin did not become a member of the Cipher Division of the Department of External Affairs until February, 1944, and as this list included the documents mentioned below, the date of the list is clearly 1945. Gouzenko explained that such lists were kept for some time in case any question arose with regard to the sending of any particular document. This particular list contained seven columns. Each document sent was given a number and that number was entered in the first column. There were then entered in order, the cover-name of the agent providing the document, the place where it had been obtained with the attendant circumstances, a description of the document, its date and any number borne by it, the number of pages and the markings such as "secret" or "registered".

No. 175 on this list is credited to "Nora", the cover name for Emma Woikin. It is said to be "copies, telegrams, questionnaires, and photos", to bear date "Nov. Dec." and to consist of pages as follows "telegrams 10, questionnaires 3, photos 11".

Gouzenko also brought with him five sheets of notepaper written in English manuscript. He testified that when Zabotin translated these into Russian for the purpose of having Gouzenko encipher them for transmission to Moscow he said "material given by Nora". Gouzenko was aware that Nora was Woikin. It was September 5th, 1945, that Zabotin wired the contents of these sheets to Moscow and the sheets themselves he placed in the safe in Room 12 in the Embassy where Gouzenko worked. That evening the latter removed them and brought them away with him.

These documents are copies in whole or in part or summaries of secret and top secret telegrams received from another Government by the Department of External Affairs where Woikin was employed. She has acknowledged in evidence before us that the handwriting is hers. Some of these

secret telegrams cannot yet be disclosed and we do not therefore refer to their contents.

Emma (Gruna) Wo kin was born December 30, 1920, at Bla ne Lake, Saskatchewan of Russian Doukhobor parents. She applied in 1943 in Saskatchewan for a position in the Civil Service, and there wrote and passed the examination of the Civil Service Commission for a position as stenographer Grade 1. She was at that time a widow and spoke Russian as well as English. On 10th September, 1943, she was appointed by the Commission to a position with the Passport Division of the Department of External Affairs, and began to work there on September 28th. She was transferred to the Cipher Division on February 25th, 1944, as a cipher clerk, remaining there until she was retransferred back to the Passport Office in September 1945, after Gouzenko made his disclosures, and she continued to work as a clerk in the Passport Office up to the date when this Enquiry was begun. In March, 1944, Wo kin had already applied to the Government to be sent abroad to Russia as a typist in Government service. She was in a position therefore to make disclosure of the contents of telegrams received and sent by that Department, as well as something of the secret cipher system itself, with which she had to be familiar in the discharge of her work. The materials which Zabotin wired to Moscow on September 5th, 1945, were all telegrams received in Ottawa between August 25th and September 1st, 1945, so that Zabotin in this instance at least, was receiving reasonably prompt service.

The tapping of this information illustrates as well as anything the extremely serious nature of these espionage activities. What was being obtained was not something belonging exclusively to the Canadian Government, but matter entrusted to the Canadian Government by other Governments. The discovery of the identity of all persons concerned in these activities, therefore, was a prime necessity. Otherwise, other Governments could not continue to give to the Government of this country confidential information with the risk that it might become open to the gaze of a Government not intended to see it. If other Governments discontinued giving Canada confidential information for that reason, such a result would seriously hamper the business of government in this country.

On entering the public service Emma Wo kin took the required oaths of secrecy and allegiance. She explained that her method of operation with respect to the disclosure of cables coming into or going out of the Department was to memorize the contents of any document she thought it would be of interest to her Russian employer and commit it to writing in the room

where she lived. She would admit having disclosed information to the Embassy on only three occasions in addition to that of August September, 1945. She says she commenced these operations during the summer of 1945, but, as shown by the Embassy mailing list of January 5th, 1945, she had commenced at least by "November December" of 1944. She admitted that her disclosures were not limited to telegrams she herself deciphered but that they extended to telegrams deciphered by other clerks in the Division.

She objected at some length to being obliged to disclose the name of the person to whom, on behalf of the Embassy, she communicated the above information, but finally stated it was Mrs. Sokolov, the wife of Major Sokolov. According to the evidence, she met Sokolov at dinner in the spring of 1944 at a private house in Ottawa where she had gone with a group of friends from Montreal who were engaged in putting on a concert that evening under the auspices of The Federation of Russian Canadians. She professed to know most of these people from Montreal only by their first names, but she says she knew them better than the Ottawa people who were her hosts at dinner. We mention this only as it indicates in some slight degree the same element of secrecy and reluctance to disclose names displayed by many of the witnesses who were called before us, as to the membership in study groups or the persons with whom they were associating.

Concerning Woikin, Gouzenko testified as follows:—

A. All I know about Emma Woikin is that first she came I do not know whether she came to the embassy or not, but she became acquainted with Major Sokolov and very soon after they became friends and Major Sokolov proposed to Colonel Zabotin to develop her. This is the time when Milstein was in Ottawa, and they were together, Milstein, Sokolov and Colonel Zabotin. They discussed how to develop her.

Q You were present, were you?

A Yes, I was in the room. They made the plan that he must be more friendly with her, invite her to visit him. Moscow said that it was a mistake to make visits in the home, better in a restaurant. Zabotin and Milstein answered, "This is crazy, the best way is in the home." Later, after they had had some meetings she was doing water colour painting, so she gave a painting to Sokolov and he gave some presents to her. They had friendly relations at that time, in the summer of 1944.

In that time Sokolov suggested that he make her a proposal to work as agent, in October, 1944. However, he developed her much sooner. The first time they had such a conversation, Sokolov had Zabotin send to Moscow the contents of the conversation, that she thought she could perhaps work as a stenographer or some kind of clerk in the Commercial Counsellor's office. She had said that she liked Russia, that she wanted to help Russia. So Sokolov said, "You can help Russia much better if you remain where you are."

Woikin herself testified:—

Q. Did you not try in 1944 to obtain some work at the Soviet Embassy?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Whom did you apply to then?

A. I applied to [Krotov] I wrote a letter.

Q. To Krotov? P.F. 150,058

A. I wrote a letter and then I was referred to see Pavlov, but I never heard about it any more.

Q. How were you referred to see Pavlov?

A. After I wrote the letter I phoned and asked whether they received my letter and whether they considered it and they told me yes, they would give me an appointment with Pavlov. So I did see him but I never heard anything about it.

Q. You saw Pavlov on that occasion?

A. Yes, but I never heard about it later.

She says she was invited to dinner at the Sokolovs' home and had similar engagements with them in other places. Ultimately Sokolov asked her at his home if she would be willing to convey to him information that would be of interest to the Soviet and she agreed to do so a few days later. Some time later, she says he offered to pay her but she refused to accept money. The arrangement made was that she would meet Mrs. Sokolov at prearranged times and places and transmit the information to her. This, the witness said at first, was done exclusively on occasions when the two women went to the theatre together. Being further examined, however, as to visits made by her to the office of a professional man in Ottawa, the following took place:

Q. You never met there, you never met anyone there in connection with the transmission of information?

A. Well, seeing that you know, yes.

Q. Pardon?

A. Seeing that you know that, I did.

She had, according to her evidence, no dealings with the professional man, but the waiting-room, which was apparently used in common by three practitioners, was used under the direction of Moscow as a place of meeting between Woikin and Captain Gorshkov, one of the "drivers" for Colonel Zabotin. The information which enabled Woikin to be examined on this phase of her activities came from Gouzenko. Woikin's answers established its accuracy. Gouzenko had testified as follows:

Q. This name of *dubok*, you say it is a general word for any hiding place?

A. That is right.

Q. Did you have any particular names for special hiding places where meetings were to take place?

A. No.

Q. There was no such place in Ottawa or Montreal?

A. As explained in my report, I said that Colonel Zabotin sent descriptions of possible hiding places under numbers.

Q. But you do not know where the places were?

A. I heard about this; I do not know particularly.

Q. By hiding place do you mean a place where documents are hidden or where people meet?

A. I will explain it more. I learned from telegrams where one such *dubok* was, a place in a washroom of a doctor.

Q. In Ottawa?

A. Yes, in Ottawa. That served as a place for handing over material.

Q. Do you know what doctor that was in Ottawa?

A. I understand from that telegram that this doctor lived on _____ Street. I do not remember his address.

Q. The doctor did not know it?

A. Of course not. In this particular case, I remember it because it was quite a strange situation. One of the members of the military attache, one of the staff, Driver Gorshkov, one time was having his teeth fixed by this doctor.

Q. He was a dentist, then?

A. Dentist. At the same time one of the agents, I think it was Nora, was having her teeth fixed at the same place. Moscow found it convenient therefore that during this time the materials would be placed in the washroom and after an hour or more Gorshkov would

go and take the materials out of the washroom. Their visits to the dentist or doctor would be explained by having their teeth attended to.

Woikin's evidence in this matter is as follows:

Q. You never met there, you never met anyone there in connection with the transmission of information?

A. Well, seeing that you know, yes.

Q. Pardon?

A. Seeing that you know that, I did.

Q. Just what do you mean by your answer? Give the answer

Q. Will you just give your answer and give us all you know, please?

A. (No audible answer.)

Q. What is the name of the dentist?

A. I do not know.

Q. What is his address?

A. I do not know the actual number, the address, I know it is past the _____, that is all.

Q. Were you being treated by this dentist?

A. No.

Q. You simply went to this office, you used the office as a means of transmitting information; is that it?

A. Yes.

Q. How could you get to the office if you did not know the dentist's name?

A. I might have known the number.

Q. What did you say? I did not ask you what you might have known, what did you know?

A. It is right next to the _____; there was a place there, that was all

Q. On _____ Avenue?

A. Yes.

Q. You were asked whom you met there. You have taken a long time to answer that question. Will you answer it now?

A. I beg your pardon?

Q. You were asked whom you met there?

A. I do not know who it was.

Q. As I understood it, the procedure was that you would go there and you would leave your information somewhere on the premises?

A. Yes.

Q. Or were you to hand your information directly to a person there?

A. I was to leave it, yes.

Q. You were to leave it there?

A. Yes.

Q. In what particular place?

A. In the washroom.

Q. In the washroom?

A. Yes.

Q. Whereabouts in the washroom?

A. Under the cover, I do not know what it is really, what you call it.

Q. You mean the tank?

A. Yes.

Q. Under the cover of the tank?

A. Yes.

Q. You raised the cover of the tank and put it under there?

A. Yes.

Q. How often did you go there?

A. Only once

Q. Under whose instructions did you go there?

A. Mr. Sokolov's.

Q. When was that decided?

A. I cannot remember when it was decided actually.

Q. Was that decided after you had transmitted some other information to his wife, or was it discussed at the first conversation that that system would also be adopted?

A. I think I met his wife once before.

Q. You met his wife once before?

Q. If you only met his wife three times for the purpose of handing her information, what was the necessity of going to this dentist's only once and acting in this mysterious manner?

A. I do not know.

Q. You simply carried out Sokolov's instructions?

A. Yes.

Whether these visits were limited to the one occasion, as Woikin testified, it is impossible to say.

The meetings with Mrs. Sokolov were not arranged by a message to Sokolov or his wife as Woikin had information to give, but on each occasion

on which they met a new date was set on which to meet again. The meetings, according to Woikin, were "about once a month".

Woikin ultimately admitted that she had received what she called a "gift" of \$50.00. This was handed to her in bills in an envelope by Mrs. Sokolov on one occasion when they were at the theatre together. Woikin did not know what was in the envelope until she opened it at home. The envelope carried an endorsement in the handwriting of Mrs. Sokolov that the contents were a gift. Woikin thinks that this incident took place on the second occasion when she handed over information.

About the middle of September, 1945, Woikin was told by Mrs. Sokolov that they would not be meeting any more because there was some trouble. Mrs. Sokolov did not particularize and Woikin said they did not meet again. On September 28th she was transferred from the Cipher Division so that she was no longer in a position to obtain secret information.

The evidence of this witness as to why she had agreed to communicate information in the first place is of importance and is as follows:

Q. Miss Woikin, when you had the proposition put up to you the first time by Mr. Sokolov, and you say in a few days you agreed, why did you agree?

A. Well, that is a feeling one can't quite express.

Q. What is that?

A. That is a feeling that you cannot quite express.

Q. I do not understand that. You were born in this country?

A. Yes.

Q. Your parents have been here since before 1900?

A. Yes.

Q. Then would you explain why you were willing to do what Sokolov asked you to do?

A. Perhaps it is because I have a feeling of love for that country.

Perhaps it is because we think that there is we may be wrong or we may be right, but there is hope for the poor or something.

Q. Yes?

A. I don't know why I had that, but I did.

Q. If I understand what you mean, it is that you were sympathetic with the Soviet Union?

A. Yes.

In January, 1946, Woikin went to the Russian Embassy where she saw Vitali Pavlov, the Second Secretary, and Mrs. Veronina, a secretary in the

Consular Division which is headed by Pavlov, and there made application to become a Soviet citizen. She had not heard at the time of giving evidence whether or not her application had been accepted. Woikin said she wanted to go to Russia to live and for that reason had made her application. She deposed:—

Q. Now you would like to be a Soviet citizen?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. I cannot answer that, I do not know how to answer it.

Q. Take your time and tell us what you believe and what you think?

A. Maybe it was just from the kind of life I had, maybe—just that I look to that country for security and I would like to live there.

Q. Who told you that there was security in that country? How do you know that?

A. Well—

Q. How did you reach that conclusion?

A. I do not know how I reached that conclusion.

Q. You must have had some reason?

A. Well, maybe it was from what I read—what I read, really that is what I mean.

Q. What do you mean by security?

A. Well, there was a time when I was quite poor, I guess, and my baby died because we had no medical care and nobody seemed to care. My husband was sick and to such a stage where nobody seemed to intervene at all.

Q. There was no public health service out where you were living?

A. No, there was not.

She denied being a member of the Communist Party. Her evidence indicates, however, that she had formed a view of life in Russia from what she read and believed. Her attitude of mind thus produced was sufficient to cause her to disregard the oaths of allegiance and secrecy which she had taken. For her they ceased to have any moral force, assuming they had, for her, ever been attended by any. When completing her National Registration application on August 20, 1940, she stated she was a citizen of "no country". When applying for civil service employment in September, 1943, however, she declared she was a British subject of Russian origin.

On April 10, 1946 Woikin pleaded guilty before a Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton to the following charges:—

For that she, the said Emma Woikin, from the First day of May, A.D. 1945 to the Seventh day of September, A.D. 1945, at the City of Ottawa, in the said County, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario, did unlawfully being a person having in her possession and control certain documents and information to which she had access owing to her position as a person who held office under His Majesty, communicate such documents and information to a person other than a person to whom she was authorized to communicate with or a person to whom it was in the interests of the State her duty to communicate such documents and information, and did hereby commit an offence under Section 4 (1) (a) of The Official Secrets Act, Chapter 49, Statutes of Canada, 1939.

For that she, the said Emma Woikin, from the First day of May, A.D. 1945 to the Seventh day of September, A.D. 1945, at the City of Ottawa, in the said County, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario, did unlawfully being a person having in her possession and control certain documents and information to which she had access owing to her position as a person who held office under His Majesty, use the information in her possession for the benefit of a foreign power, to wit, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and did thereby commit an offence under Section 4 (1) (b) of The Official Secrets Act, Chapter 49, Statutes of Canada, 1939.

SECTION IV. 1

NORMAN VEALL, Montreal PF 66951

In a document of instructions for Sam Carr, drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Rogov, headed *Task No. 2 of 15.6.45*, referred to elsewhere in this Report, are included the following relating to this man:—

FRANK:2 copiesAssigned15.6.45

1. On the ground of data previously communicated with respect to A. N. Veale (an Englishman), it is known to us that up to 1942 he worked in the meteo-service of the Royal Air Force in Cambridge. Following this he went to Canada on a scientific mission. Before leaving Veale allegedly received instructions from his director to get in touch with your corporation.

At present we would like to know more details about Veale and therefore it is desired that for the forthcoming meeting (15.7.45) you should in written form enlighten us on the following questions:

- (a) Did Veale really work in the meteo-service of the Royal Air Force in Cambridge and has his mission (stay) in Canada a direct connection with his service in England.
- (b) If these facts are confirmed, you should try to draw him Veale into a frank discussion and put the question straight to him, what he wants from you.
- (c) However, should Veale in the course of the conversation refer to his corporation membership and to the instructions of his director in England to get connected with the Canadian Corporation, then let him give the name of the person who gave him these instructions.
- (d) Do not take from Veale any material and do not show any interest in any information whatever.

The details will be cleared up through the engineer Chub-chemist, a friend of Sam, and also by Deboutz, both of them along trade-union lines.

The above occupies a page and one-half of the original document. The note in the margin, in accordance with Rogov's practice, is evidently the first information received from "Frank" (Sam Carr) in answer to the instructions

* Paint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.

With regard to Veall, Gouzenko testified as follows:—

Q. Just stop there for a moment. Do you know anything about Veall?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell the Commissioners what you know about Veall?

Is that his real name?

A. Yes, that is his real name.

Q. What do you know about him?

A. Sam Carr told Motinov that a certain Veall had applied to him for work, and that he was a member of the Communist Party in England; he said he was a member of the Communist Party, and he showed Carr a certificate written by a Communist who had been arrested in England.

Q. Where did you get this information?

A. From a telegram that Colonel Zabotin sent to Moscow, writing about this meeting of Motinov with Carr.

Q. That was a telegram which you coded in the course of your duties?

A. Yes.

On August 9, 1945, Zabotin telegraphed "The Director" as follows:—

To the Director,

243

Alek reported to us that he has met Norman Veal (he was at his home). Veal works in the laboratory of the Montreal branch of the Scientific Research Council where he is responsible for the making of testing utensils and other glass work. He came from England in 1943, where he was a member of the party for several years. He worked on meteorology in the British R.A.F. He takes part in the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers and works there as foreign correspondent. In connection with this he visited our embassy and talked with one of our press-attachés who is in charge of the press, distribution of periodicals, etc. He asked the opinion of Alek: Is it worth while for him (Veal) to hand over information on the atomic bomb.

Alek expressed himself in the negative. Alek stated that Veal occupies a fairly low position and knows very little. He is inclined to be careless, as he began this conversation in the presence of his wife. He is pretty well known in the laboratory as a "Red". His age is about 25 years. He is married and has one child. His address is: 2870 Van Horne, Apartment 5, Telephone—